

To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

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JOHN McLEOD, Editor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 26, 1906.

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Real trouble has already begun in Maine, where the election takes place in September.

Whatever else has been said about President Roosevelt, no one has accused him of loading on his job.

Mr. Bryan's coyness about the Democratic nomination shows that he has learned something while abroad, and that is not to pick fruit before it is ripe.

Secretary Taft's visit to North Carolina did not add to his reputation as the Administration's only and unequalled pacifier.

Anarchist Berkman's book is entitled "To Hell and Back." When were returned tickets issued, and why was he allowed one?

Fearful things are threatened because of the reconciliation of Platt and Odell, and the formation of an offensive and defensive alliance against the President.

The adjournment of Congress came just in time to relieve the New York papers of their legislative functions, so that they could take up the judicial part of Government, and try Harry Thaw.

Though we are promised the hottest kind of a hot fight in Pennsylvania, it is said that far less money will be used than ever before. This is not so much due to any great moral improvement as to the stringent corrupt practices act passed by the last Legislature.

One of the arguments being used to bring the Arizonians into the Union is that unless they vote for union with New Mexico the Territory will be dismembered, part being given to California, part to New Mexico and the remainder to Utah.

The New York Sun makes a double-headed prophecy that the next Governor of New York will be a Democrat, and that the next Governor of New York will be the next President of the United States. The Sun has heretofore been a warm supporter of President Roosevelt.

The Acting Commissioner of Patents announces that Congress has directed the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of a part or all of the models of the model exhibit of the Patent Office, and he gives notice to colleges who desire to obtain portions of said exhibit to make application.

A new and strong pressure has been put upon the packers, which will probably help bring them to their senses. There has not been a single can of meat ordered from England for more than three weeks, and there is a general consensus against ordering any more unless it has the stamp of the United States Government.

Just as Germany had prepared regulations to completely exclude American meats it is discovered that the Russian and Austrian meats sent into the country are viler far than any that come from America. As meats from these countries have already been highly favored as against those from this country, the new regulations will after all redound to the benefit of American packers.

District Attorney Jerome commends himself to plain common-sense people by refusing to lose his head in the swirl of stuff about the Thaw case. He insists that Thaw is a plain ordinary murderer, whose offense exactly fills the conditions prescribed by the law for a capital crime, and therefore he should be convicted and executed the same as any other man who commits a cold-blooded, premeditated murder.

Provision for public recreation and amusement is becoming more and more recognized as a duty of municipalities, and some recent statistics are of interest. The city of New York spends 42 cents a year for each inhabitant upon music in parks, public baths, playgrounds, flowers and recreation piers. While New York's total expense is approaching \$2,000,000 a year, Boston exceeds her, and expends about \$1 per capita for these purposes. Philadelphia expends the same as New York, while Chicago goes New York 10 cents better and expends 55 cents, Baltimore 60, St. Louis 25, Cleveland 30, Buffalo 45, Detroit 55, and New Orleans only 13 cents. Washington falls only one cent per head below New York, and Denver expends 55 cents a year, or the same as Chicago.

Tom Taggart is a stayer. In spite of the New York World and American, in spite of the Indiana authorities and their developments, he announces that he will not resign from the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee. He says he has done nothing to bring about his resignation, and quietly remarks that no good Democrat will ask him to resign. This brings up the eternal question of what is the rest of his party. He claims that a majority of the members of the National Committee are favorable to him, so that there is no likelihood of their displacing him. The situation has its features of interest for the Republicans, but the most lively interest must naturally center around Tom himself and William R. Hearst. It is their fight.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Commercial Club of Minneapolis. Gentlemen: The reports from Minneapolis indicate in a melancholy way that so far you have failed to size up the coming National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in your beautiful city next month. If this is true, it will be a serious misfortune to you, to your city and to the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. Let us begin by striving to impress upon your minds a few facts that it is vital you should know and appreciate:

1. The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is always by far the biggest event of the year in the way of gatherings in the United States. It attracts many thousands more people to the city, they stay longer and they spend incomparably more money than any other gathering, convention or concourse of any kind, no matter what it represents or of what elements it is composed.

2. The entertainment and provision for this vast host of people is something which cannot be measured by the requirements of other assemblages which you may have had in your city. You must take the biggest crowd that you ever before entertained, and treble or even quadruple it, and where it has stayed within your gates for two or three days you must expect the Grand Army of the Republic to be with you a whole week.

3. It will leave immeasurably more money per capita in your city than any other assemblage you have known. A little explanation will show this. The ordinary delegate or visitor to a political convention, a National meeting of a secret society or similar great function goes to the hotels and is much in evidence there. The bar-rooms are favorite resorts. The aforesaid delegate or spectator may or may not have his wife with him, and much of the money that he spends in your city, beyond his hotel bill, is likely to go for bottled goods, cigars and livery hire. If he has his wife with him, she may pick up some bargains, but not likely. The amount of money, therefore, that any National convention brings to a city is quite limited and spent in a limited number of places. Not so by any means with those in attendance upon a National Encampment. These gatherings are very dear to all of the men who served in the Union army during the war, and they look forward to them as the great event of the year. So do their wives and families. Much the most of the veterans have succeeded fairly well in life, having developed good farms, established themselves in business or professions and accumulated a modest competence. The National Encampment is to them what going to Europe or to the seashore or the mountains is to wealthy people. They save up all the year to provide for their outing at the Encampment, to which they will take their wives, children and grandchildren. They defer the purchase of very many articles for the household and otherwise until they can go to the Encampment in some large city and have a better assortment to select from. The good old veteran and his wife, we will say, want to present their daughter with a new gown or a set of silver or some addition to her home. They defer this purchase until they can go to Minneapolis, to the Encampment, and buy it there, when it will have an additional value as a souvenir of the occasion.

Therefore, while with other great gatherings, the hotel-keepers, the saloons and the livery stables are the chief beneficiaries, the stores are most largely benefited by holding a National Encampment in the city. This has been the invariable experience of all the cities which have been fortunate enough to have a National Encampment held there. The last National Encampment at Washington brought at least \$2,000,000 into the city. The Philadelphia merchants estimated that the amount expended there by the veterans was \$2,500,000. The Detroit merchants estimated their receipts at \$2,000,000, and this has been the experience of all the other cities. The only men who have not made money out of the Encampments have been the saloon-keepers and the fakirs. The veterans are too old, too experienced, too settled to squander their money on beer and liquors and cheap gimcracks. The leading jewelers in Washington were astonished to find that during the Encampment they could not sell anything but the best quality of goods. This is not a condition of things which rests in any measure upon our assertion, since it is one that you gentlemen can verify by conference with the next well-informed veteran that you meet on the street.

It is therefore the best of business sense that you wake up very lively to the magnitude of the coming National Encampment, and that you put your city in the best shape to entertain a gathering far exceeding anything that you have ever known. Minneapolis is in the center of the great veteran country. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri sent their sons to the war by the hundred thousand. At least one-half of the 2,220,000 men in the Union army came from west of the Allegheny Mountains. Since the close of the war hundreds of thousands of veterans from the East have gone West, your own State receiving probably 50,000 of them, and have devoted the years since to building up that

country. The very favorable railroad rates which have been obtained will put Minneapolis in easy reach of all these men, and they are coming not as single spies nor even as battalions, but in myriads. While doubtless you are actuated by a proper pride in having Minneapolis give the veterans an entertainment comparable with that they have received elsewhere, yet as a business proposition simply it demands much more thought and preparation than you seem to have so far given it, and we earnestly request you to look over the ground very carefully, advise with those who are familiar with National Encampments, and so enlarge your preparations as to adequately care for a gathering of colossal size.

Yours in hope and admonition.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

IS HE PLAYING FOR A THIRD TERM?

Somebody quotes Henry Watterson as saying: "President Roosevelt is playing his cards so as to compel the Republican Party to nominate him, and in a fight between Roosevelt and Bryan the latter will win on the single issue of third termism."

We very much doubt that Mr. Watterson ever said anything of the kind. It is too cheap and brummage to come from so distinguished a mint.

President Roosevelt is no more playing to compel a renomination than he is to compel the Republican Party to nominate him, and in a fight between Roosevelt and Bryan the latter will win on the single issue of third termism. We very much doubt that Mr. Watterson ever said anything of the kind. It is too cheap and brummage to come from so distinguished a mint.

The whole validation business is a ghastly humbug, and the railroads should know it. It has no reason in common sense or good railroad policy. The railroads sell the tickets impartially to all who apply for them, and then get into a tremor of excitement lest John Jones should not perhaps ride out of Minneapolis on the ticket upon which he entered. This is in the highest degree absurd, for John Jones is not going to go out on his G. A. R. ticket, he will have to go out later on a first-class ticket, and the railroad will be that much richer. The railroad is not so desperately enamored of John Jones that it will have nobody else than he. It will sell to anybody that asks and the name and personality of the buyer is a matter of supreme indifference.

The whole pother is made to head off the scalpers who buy every year a considerable number of excursion tickets and sell them again at a profit. The validation scheme does not defeat these scalpers, hardly embarrasses them, and therefore it is as useless as it is costly. The main, the controlling fact is, as we have stated before, that substantially every man and woman who goes to Minneapolis upon an Encampment ticket will have to go out of the city. Very few will remain in Minneapolis for any length of time, and when they do go out, if they have disposed of their Encampment ticket, they will have to buy a first-class ticket in its stead, and the ultimate gain to the railroad; that is, if John Jones, who intended to stay in Minneapolis three months, buys an Encampment ticket and then scalps the return portion to Peter Smith, Jones will, when he desires to return, have to buy a first-class ticket, and the result will be the same to the railroad as if Peter Smith had bought it in the first place.

Unless the railroads want to bring unmeasured condemnation down upon their heads they will take every precaution to reduce the validation nuisance to its mildest possible form. The veterans of the country are too deeply angered over their experiences at past Encampments to treat any new outrage upon them with much gentleness.

THE VALIDATION NUISANCE.

Are we to have another repetition of the validating nuisance at Minneapolis? It seems strange that after the bitter experiences at previous Encampments the railroads should think of repeating this affliction upon the veterans and their families. The nuisance reached the dimensions of a horror at Boston, and so much was said at that time about it that it seemed the railroads would take warning and make better provisions for the future. At Denver last year there was a marked improvement. There were several validating offices established and liberal time was granted to have the tickets taken care of. The main objection was the petty larceny of 25 cents on every ticket for validation. This was nothing else than larceny, since the railroads had advertised a certain rate for round tickets, and the addition of 25 cents for validation was a simple steal. This year it is announced that 25 cents will be charged for validation, and consequently there can be less complaint, as everyone will know that he must pay 25 cents in addition to the advertised rate. The same promises of validation as now announced promises to repeat the worst features of the Boston outrage. Tickets must be validated within half an hour of the departure of the train. This means a hot, anxious perspiring crowd at the validation office; a great deal of fatigue to aged men and women in carrying their baggage and parcels and a wholly unnecessary worry.

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DEATH OF GEN. WARFIELD.

Another tragedy saddens the Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. R. H. Warfield, of San Francisco, and one of the best-known Grand Army men on the Pacific coast, was sworn in July 16 as a Police Commissioner of San Francisco, and on the same evening killed in an accident on the Tamalpais Railroad. For more than 20 years Comrade Warfield was a noted hotel proprietor in San Francisco, and had conducted for the last 10 years the California Hotel, from which he retired some time before the earthquake. He was originally from Rochester, N. Y., and served during the war as a First Lieutenant in the 50th N. Y. Engineers. He took a warm interest in Masonic and Grand Army matters, and to him was due a large measure of the credit of the highly successful National Encampments held in San Francisco. He was elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1892.

THE IMMORTAL LOUISIANA TIGERS.

The Louisiana Tigers threaten to be as constantly with us as the poor and the survivors of the Light Brigade. Though we have reports of their being entirely wiped out at the second Bull Run, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg and some score of other battlefields, they seem to have stood wholesale killing in a most astonishing way, and few weeks pass without the "last of the Louisiana Tigers" dying somewhere in the country. A man named Gourdain has been making quite a fortune through the country by pretending that he shall be the penitentiary to serve out his sentence as a lottery dealer. He seems to be a very persistent seeker after notoriety and willing to pay liberally to keep his name in the papers. His last exploit was to come to Washington to secure an order from the Supreme Court that he be confined in prison, and in the course of this he visited Justice White, and Justice White recognized him as the son of Maj. Gourdain, the "commander of the Louisiana Tigers," who was killed in some sort of a ruction in New Orleans in 1874. Thus it will appear that in spite of the absolute extermination of the Tigers on numbers of battlefields, their commanding officer, since several years after the war and then succeeded to a chance pistol shot, remarkable men, these Louisiana Tigers! They had the most astonishing faculty, never possessed by any other soldiers, of getting into every big battle, no matter by what army it was fought, and no matter how the battle went they were sure to be "exterminated." As a rule, other regiments, both North and South, did all their fighting in some one army, but the Louisiana Tigers were not restrained by any such

narrow routine of military limitations. They were instantly shifted from the lines of the Potomac to those of the Tennessee and Mississippi, in order to be present at some great battle and again be exterminated. Of course, the number of Yankees that they killed is far beyond anything that the Pension Bureau ever dreamed of, but that was a mere incident.

ANOTHER PROFESSOR GONE WRONG.

Prof. Wheeler, of Yale, is another one of those college professors who seek for notoriety by antagonizing things that other people believe in. He recently said: "The Monroe Doctrine, which is the 11th commandment of this Government, is the embodiment of National greed and selfishness. A recent Secretary of State is quoted as saying that this Government in foreign affairs was run on a principle that was a combination of the Golden Rule and the Monroe Doctrine. The man that can associate the two or assimilate them must be a wonderful scientist and mathematician. We have followed this Monroe Doctrine as our main political principle on the plausible theory that we should carry our ideas of Government to all Nations. 'In following out this doctrine we have been carried away with the theory that our particular form of Government was fitted for every Nation in every stage of development, and no more crazy illusion ever entered man's mind. A republican form of Government is the worst possible for certain Nations, but we have been advancing the fallacy of forcing this on others. If it is such a desirable and successful form of Government, why not leave it to example to spread it to other Nations? As a Nation we think we must also advance our religion—the Christian religion—even if it takes gunboats to do it and it has to be spread at the point of the bayonet.'"

The man who can talk in this way simply displays his ignorance of American history or his incapacity to reason with fair common sense upon what he has read. There has never been the slightest thought in the Monroe Doctrine of imposing our form of Government upon the other peoples on the American continents. We have left them severely alone to follow out their own ideals and aspirations. If they chose to call themselves Republics, well and good, and it was just as well and just as good if they denominated themselves Kingdoms or Empires. We never entered a note of protest when the negro ruler of Haiti called himself an Emperor and set up a bizarre imitation of the European Empires with Counts of Lemonade and Dukes of Marmalade among his aristocracy. When he fell and there was a pretended Republic set up it was a matter of equal indifference to us. We only interfered so far as to protect American citizens from murder and robbery by the contending factions.

We lived on very good terms with the Emperor of Brazil as long as that country was an Empire, and when it changed to a pretended Republic we accepted it very graciously.

All that there is involved in the Monroe Doctrine is that the people of the other countries in North and South America shall be left entirely free from European interference to work out their own salvations. We will protect them in the integrity of their country and against the imposition upon them of European influences.

The Monroe Doctrine is one of the most unselfish and elevated of doctrines. We have pledged the whole power of our great country to the protection of our weaker neighbors, and twice within recent years we have stood ready to make that pledge good at no matter what cost.

The first time was when we insisted that the Mexican people should be allowed to govern themselves without any interference from France. At that time the whole American people, North and South, were ready to unite to drive the French out of Mexico, and leave the Mexicans free to deal with the foreign usurper who claimed to be Emperor. After we had expelled the French we proposed to let the Mexicans settle their Government for themselves. If they chose to accept the rule of Maximilian, that was their own affair. We should not have interfered.

The next was when President Cleveland, with the approval of the whole country, came to the verge of war with Great Britain rather than see Venezuela despoiled of any of her territory. Venezuela has repaid us with base ingratitude, but that does not alter the principle, and we should do the same again under similar circumstances.

We have never for a moment tried to impose American institutions upon the other countries. They are not adapted to them, and it was a misfortune that they translated the Constitution of the United States into Spanish and copied our form of Government, which, as a rule, they have made a travesty of in their attempts to make it applicable to their people and their peculiar ways of thinking. We would suggest to Prof. Wheeler that he do some little thinking on the subject before he again talks.

It is hardly worth while to give the news from Russia or to comment upon it further than to say that the whole vast Empire seems sinking into anarchy, with the people madly revengeful and the army disobedient. There seems no present hope for anything good to come out of the situation. No man is big enough to inspire confidence; no man has the force of character to cope with the situation, and, worst of all, no man seems to know really what is wanted or to have any suggestion of a practical plan for rehabilitating the Government. The insurgent portion of the Duma has fled to Finland, which is a hopeful sign, because Finland is a country with boundaries which can be defended. Therefore, if there is any ability in the insurgents, they may have secured a base of operations and put themselves in such shape as to make a successful fight until something is determined upon. The wrongdoing in Russia must have been far beyond any description of it since nowhere is there a trace of loyalty exhibited, and the Czar and his Government have absolutely no one to rely upon. It seems incomparably worse than it was in France at the most critical time, because then there was a great body of peasantry, priesthood and nobility that were loyal to the King and ready to fight for him. Even the Czar's own bodyguard is as mutinous as the rest of the army, and cannot be trusted for a moment. In the French revolution there were plenty of men with new

schemes of Government who had strong followings, so that these constitutions followed each other in bewildering succession. Nobody in Russia, on the other hand, seems to have even a theory as to what the Government should be.

A VETERAN JOURNALIST DEAD.

Hundreds of thousands of men and women who have read with interest and pleasure his writings for 10 years will be saddened by the news of the death of William Harrison Busbey, of the Chicago Inter Ocean. He was born in Ohio in 1839, and belonged to an old Revolutionary family. He served through the war in Co. C, 1st Ky., and then began his literary work by writing letters home to the County papers. At the close of the war he became city editor of the Ohio State Journal at Columbus, remaining there until 1857, when Gov. J. D. Cox appointed him his private secretary, which position he retained under Gov. R. B. Hayes. He then returned to journalism, and in 1871 was invited by Petroleum V. Naby (D. R. Locke) to take a position on the Toledo Blade. He was successful in his new vocation, but in 1873 was tempted to Chicago as the Western editor of the American Agriculturist and Hearst and Home. After a brief term as editorial writer on the Chicago Tribune he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Inter Ocean in 1875, and remained there until his death, a period of nearly 30 years. He became Managing Editor and leading editorial writer, and his contributions were always among the strongest and most attractive features of the paper. Among other claims that he has to loving remembrance is the kind encouragement that he gave to young writers, and many men and women who afterward attained National reputations were introduced to the people by him and given valuable encouragement and advice. He discovered Will Carleton and Edgar Fawcett, and helped them most effectively on their road to fame. He was also a most acceptable speaker and lecturer and in much demand by societies, churches and colleges. Personally he was one of the highest-minded of men, genial, lovable, spotless in all his relations of life. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Hamilton Busbey, editor and part proprietor of the Turf, Field and Farm, was a brother, and his other brothers are L. Whyte Busbey, secretary to Speaker Cannon; Charles S. Busbey, of Chicago, and T. Addison Busbey, Managing Editor of the Railway Age.

The records of the War Department show that Comrade Busbey was always present for duty with his company except while in hospital with the typhoid fever.

The Inter Ocean pays him a fitting tribute to his services.

"To the young and rising—to the old or failing—he was ever a wise counselor and a kindly helper. The treasures of his knowledge were ever at the service of those who needed them. His hand was open to misfortune, and he was never too busy to give a kind word or a helpful suggestion. 'Of spotless life, his sympathies were not limited to the just, but were extended to the erring, which caused his misfortunes. He met the final test of human kindness. He suffered fools and was patient. Few outside of a daily newspaper office can realize how much that means. 'Equal to his kindness of heart was his courage. Never robust of body, and having suffered wounds in his country's defense which would have made the average man years before to regard himself as a chronic invalid, his strong spirit triumphed valiantly over physical weakness and kept him ever on the firing line of duty. 'The soul that sent the slender boy, hoping for a life of scholastic quiet, to shoulder a basket in 1861 flamed undimmed to the end. His country's need made him a soldier, and a soldier he was ever after—facing every duty without complaint and with a word of cheer for others, and doing that duty with all his might. 'Always unassuming in manner and gentle of speech, all who worked with him soon learned to know that here was a man who could always be counted on—who stood ready to fill any breach—who, in any emergency, would do all that was humanly possible—who, though he might fail, would never confess failure in advance, and who, though the heavens fell, would still be found at the post of duty—a man who having done all would still stand. And so he stood to the end.'"

FOR MAINED SOLDIERS.

The following is the act which has passed the Senate and is now before the House Committee on Invalid Pensions: "That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension roll, and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who, while in military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$40 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost an arm at or above the elbow or a leg at or above the knee, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$45 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost an arm at the shoulder or a leg at the hip joint, or been totally disabled in the same, or where the same is in such a condition as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$55 per month; and that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand and one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$60 per month; and that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost both feet, or been totally disabled in the same, or been totally disabled in both arms or hands, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$100 per month. Provided, however, that this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private. "Passed the Senate April 12, 1906."

Interne fights are not confined to the Republicans in the South by any means. The Kentucky Democrats are so torn by intestinal quarrels that if the Republicans could get together they would carry the State. Gov. Beckham, who is the head of the Democratic organization in Kentucky, supposed that he had the situation copper-riveted for his election as Senator to succeed J. B. McCreary, whose term expires in 1909. There have suddenly appeared against him two candidates who will seriously dispute this conclusion. One is Judge Hines, who seems to have the State Central Committee in his hands, and the other is the old Blackburn-McCreary organization, which is taking new life on account of the Governor's blunders, and hopes to return Senator McCreary. This faction of the party is behind Attorney-General Napoleon B. Hays for Governor.

EXCITEMENT IN MINNEAPOLIS.

The Papers and the Commercial Club Wrought Up Over The National Tribune's Statements.

Special Dispatch to The National Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., July 23.—Minneapolis newspapers to-night give The National Tribune's prognostications a great roast. They quote The National Tribune charges about the use of \$19,000 for advertising, the obnoxious validation of tickets, and that the Commercial Club has failed to estimate the importance of the coming Encampment.

Secretary Nye, of the Commercial Club, declares that up to now he has used but \$6,000 for all purposes to boom Minneapolis; that there is to be a very large room in which to validate tickets; but further states that the tickets of three railroads are to be validated at downtown offices, which, in the opinion of your correspondent, complicates validation. Mr. Nye says he expects 150,000, and the number may reach 250,000.

The Minneapolis News declares "The Executive Committee is greatly excited over The National Tribune's article, as the paper has a circulation among Grand Army men of over 100,000." The News further says: "Steps will be taken to force a retraction of the statements in the article, according to Mr. Nye."

Mr. Nye charges malice prepense on the part of The National Tribune. Meanwhile the Commercial Club seems to have waked up, but in spite of it the Minnesota Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps and other patriotic organizations are preparing to give the veterans a magnificent welcome, and their hospitality will be wide as the Nation, and a heap deeper than the Mississippi.

I. W. B.

MONUMENT TO MRS. TANNER.

The following letter expresses a wish that has welled up in the minds of comrades all over the country:

Editor National Tribune: The very sad news of the untimely death of Mrs. Miro Tanner fills the hearts of the soldier comrades, for, at least, such of the comrades as have true appreciation of a noble, true, affectionate wife and companion, as was Mrs. Miro Tanner, with painful sadness, and to us, the surviving members of soldiers of the rebellion, it is a serious loss, as she was over on the lookout for the largest benefits of the boys of the war of 1861-65, and generous success in her undertakings for our good. Having often called us boys (so I am informed), I do hereby respectfully nominate her as Mother Tanner, and I suggest that a subscription be opened in your good paper for a monument to Mother Tanner. I cheerfully subscribe \$5 for the present as showing good faith of my sympathy in this matter. While many of the comrades, perhaps, are not able to give much toward a monument, yet I truly believe every one will give something, if it be but a nickel, while a goodly number will no doubt contribute fairly large amounts. I would like to see every comrade contribute, so as to make it a united offering of all the boys. Please extend my sincere sympathy to Commander-in-Chief Tanner in this hour of his bereavement. Very truly—Joseph Guest, Co. D, 12th Md., Chestertown, Md.

The National Tribune is heartily in sympathy with this suggestion, and will give it all assistance. Mrs. Tanner was one of the noblest of women, and devoted her life to the service of the veterans. To erect a monument to her memory would be a most fitting and graceful thing for them to do, and be but a modest return for all that she did for them.

The National Tribune will gladly receive and acknowledge all contributions.

A check is given to the two-cent-a-mile movement by the decision of the Corporation Court at Staunton, Va., that the two-cent-a-mile bill passed by the Virginia Legislature last Winter is unconstitutional. The decision of the Court was based upon the exception that the two-cent rate was not a general rate, did not apply to the general public, and, therefore, was contrary to the 14th amendment. Discriminated in favor of parties able to buy tickets at wholesale rates and against ordinary passengers who buy one ticket at a time. This defect will probably be cured at the next session of the Legislature by a more comprehensive bill, which will make a two-cent-a-mile rate obligatory for all tickets.

Though the Commercial Club and the Live Stock Exchange of Kansas City, Mo., declared the packing-houses there to be in excellent condition, the inspection by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has pronounced every one of them quite insanitary, and has given them until Aug. 1 to clean up. Unless this is done not an animal will be allowed to pass the gates for slaughter.

Gen. Humphreys, Quartermaster-General U. S. A., has decided to abandon the use of khaki for uniforms, because the manufacturers cannot supply it promptly enough. The method of dyeing khaki is covered by patents, and a few manufacturers in this country have a monopoly of it.

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Out of the wild and woolly West, where they haven't so much culture but a great deal of manhood, they would simply tar, feather and ride out of town on a rail a man like Hartje, who would have letters forged foully tarnishing his wife's name.

MRS. MIRO TANNER.

(North Adams (Mass.) Herald.)

Dead! Dead!

It cannot be that thou liest there in that far spot and dead? Thy noble-featured face so late aglow With the thought of some good done, or yet to be.

Now cold and still and white, to marble turned. Oh, Friend! How many souls will mourn your good deeds lost to them. How many more who knew your high-souled thoughts.

And hearing, proffed and grew to high. Will mourn unceasing for their help and loss! But, Friend, you are not dead; in memory.

So long as life and memory shall last to those you leave, you still will move the mother, wife and friend. As patient to us all as when in fleshly form you moved; And in your spirit presence we will rest, And wait as best we can. Reunion of ourselves in spirit land. —Sarah F. Norton.